

### **REMARKS**

Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections set forth in the Office Action dated May 5, 2005, is respectfully requested in view of this amendment. By this amendment, claims 1-2 have been amended. Claims 1-2 are pending in this application.

In the outstanding Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 1-2 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a). Claim 1 was rejected over U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0158831 A1 to *Kondoh*, taken in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0016202 A1 to Edwards et al. (*Edwards*). Claim 2 was rejected over *Kondoh* in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,818,526 to *Nomoto*. These rejections, as applied to the revised claims, are respectfully traversed.

### **Rejections under 35 USC §103**

Claim 1, as revised, defines:

"...Column ... [and] row electrodes ... , the row electrodes being orthogonal to the column electrodes ... pixels arranged in a matrix at intersections of the column and row electrodes ... a column driver to sequentially supply, in each horizontal scan period, display signals to the column electrodes ... and a row driver ... comprising:

a first shift register to sequentially generate and supply first row select pulses to the row electrodes in respective display signal periods of a vertical scan period in response to a first scan start signal; and

a second shift register to sequentially generate and supply second row select pulses that reset pixels to a reset voltage to the row electrodes, in part or in whole, of respective horizontal blanking periods of the vertical scan period in response to a second scan start signal.

The *Kondoh* reference describes an antiferroelectric LCD in which a reset period for resetting pixels to a black display state is provided. This reduces an image trailing phenomenon. The *Edwards* reference describes an active matrix LCD display.

Neither *Kondoh* nor *Edwards* suggests a specific configuration to solve the problem of introducing a reset period to an active matrix LCD display. Specifically a configuration used in an antiferroelectric LCD (*Kondoh*) cannot be applied to an active matrix LCD display. Therefore, the suggestion in the prior art of record is specifically directed to the reset period in an antiferroelectric LCD and would not be applied to an active matrix LCD display.

The invention, as presently claimed, employs a specific configuration dedicated to an active matrix liquid crystal display; namely a "...first shift register to sequentially generate and supply first row select pulses to the row electrodes in a display signal period of respective vertical scan periods in response to a first start signal; and a second shift register to sequentially generate and supply second row select pulses that reset pixels to a reset voltage to the row electrodes in at least a part of a horizontal blanking period ... in response to a second scan start signal."

Therefore claim 1 is believed to overcome the obviousness rejection. Withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested.

Claim 2 further defines specific configurations used to partly or wholly set a horizontal blanking period during which display signals have no image information, and the row driver further comprising a row selector configured to sequentially provide row select pulses, the display signals having image information and a second period during which the output unit provides the column electrodes with the reset voltage such that an absolute value of voltage accumulated in each pixel due to the display signal is below a predetermined value in each vertical scan period.

Again this is an active matrix liquid crystal display (claim 1) and the combination of *Kondoh* nor *Edwards* fails to suggests a specific configuration to solve the problem of

introducing a reset period to an active matrix LCD display. *Nomoto* is used to present a level settle configured to set a horizontal scan period, but does nothing to suggest doing this in connection with an active matrix liquid crystal display having sequential generation of row select pulses and sequentially generating and supplying second row select pulses that reset pixels to a reset voltage to the row electrodes in at least a part of a horizontal blanking period.

Additionally, the combination fails to suggest the configuration claimed in claim 1, in which, "... an absolute value of voltage accumulated in each pixel due to the display signal is below a predetermined value in each vertical scan period."

Therefore claim 2 is believed to overcome the obviousness rejection. Withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested.

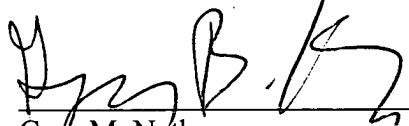
### CONCLUSION

In light of the foregoing, Applicants submit that the application is in condition for allowance. If the Examiner believes the application is not in condition for allowance, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner call the undersigned.

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